

学校编码: 10384

分类号_____密级_____

学号: 12020061150339

UDC _____

厦 门 大 学

硕 士 学 位 论 文

A Study of Lin Yutang's English Version of *Fu Sheng*

***Liu Ji* from the Perspective of Relevance Theory**

从关联理论角度评析林语堂英译的《浮生六记》

张 小 荣

指导教师姓名: 纪 玉 华 教 授

专 业 名 称: 英 语 语 言 文 学

论文提交日期: 2 0 0 9 年 4 月

论文答辩时间: 2 0 0 9 年 月

学位授予日期: 2 0 0 9 年 月

答辩委员会主席: _____

评 阅 人: _____

2009 年 月

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

厦门大学学位论文原创性声明

本人呈交的学位论文是本人在导师指导下,独立完成的
研究成果。本人在论文写作中参考其他个人或集体已经发表
的研究成果,均在文中以适当方式明确标明,并符合法律规
范和《厦门大学研究生学术活动规范(试行)》。

另外,该学位论文为()
课题(组)的研究成果,获得()课题(组)
经费或实验室的资助,在()实验室完成。

(请在以上括号内填写课题或课题组负责人或实验室名称,
未有此项声明内容的,可以不作特别声明。)

声明人(签名):

2009 年 月 日

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

厦门大学学位论文著作权使用声明

本人同意厦门大学根据《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办法》等规定保留和使用此学位论文，并向主管部门或其指定机构送交学位论文（包括纸质版和电子版），允许学位论文进入厦门大学图书馆及其数据库被查阅、借阅。本人同意厦门大学将学位论文加入全国博士、硕士学位论文共建单位数据库进行检索，将学位论文的标题和摘要汇编出版，采用影印、缩印或者其它方式合理复制学位论文。

本学位论文属于：

（ ） 1. 经厦门大学保密委员会审查核定的保密学位论文，
于 年 月 日解密，解密后适用上述授权。

（ √ ） 2. 不保密，适用上述授权。

（请在以上相应括号内打“√”或填上相应内容。保密学位论文应是已经厦门大学保密委员会审定过的学位论文，未经厦门大学保密委员会审定的学位论文均为公开学位论文。此声明栏不填写的，默认为公开学位论文，均适用上述授权。）

声明人（签名）：

2009 年 月 日

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

Synopsis

Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson developed their relevance theory (RT) based on their understanding of human psychology and cognition, believing that communication is an ostensive-inferential process, in which “the communicator” provides ostension and “the audience” infers the communicator’s intention behind the ostension. The pursuit of optimal relevance on both parties of the communication contributes to making communication smooth and successful. Their student, Ernst-August Gutt, was the first to introduce this theory into the field of translation studies. He claims that translation, as a type of interlingual communication, is also a cognitive and psychological process rather than a process of mere linguistic transfer, thus shedding a new light on the nature of translation, and highlighting the importance of translators.

This thesis is a study of Lin Yutang’s English version of *Fu Sheng Liu Ji* from the perspective of RT. After a brief introduction of the thesis in Chapter One, the second chapter begins with a short discussion and evaluation of two traditional models of communication, i.e. the code model and the inferential model. These two models have been unified from the perspective of human cognition through RT advocates who formulate the ostensive-inferential communication model. The rest of this chapter is devoted to an introduction to RT and a discussion of a number of important concepts related to RT. The third chapter is concerned with the relationship between RT and translation. According to the relevance-theoretic approach to translation proposed by Ernst-August Gutt, translation is an inferential communication process in which both parties involved (i.e. the translator and the target reader) seek for the optimal relevance between the translation and the target readers’ cognitive context.

A detailed analysis of the strategies for producing successful translations from the perspective of RT is presented in Chapter Four, in which Lin Yutang’s translation of *Fu Sheng Liu Ji* is chosen as data for a case study. In the next chapter, the author discusses the important role that the translator, one of the cognitive subjects, assumes in the two ostensive-inferential processes involved in translating, first as an audience and second as a communicator. The translator pursues the optimal relevance in understanding ST, and employs various translation strategies to make his/her translation fit into the TL

readers' cognitive context. In these processes, the translator's subjectivity and communicative competence are crucial.

The thesis reaches a conclusion that RT provides a cognitive framework for translation that emphasizes communicative competence rather than the importance of specific prescriptive translation principles. Furthermore, RT suggests that we view translation as a dynamic process that entails various translation strategies.

In reviewing RT and attempting to study the merits of Lin Yutang's translation of *Fu Sheng Liu Ji* under the framework of RT, combined with an investigation of Lin Yutang's life and cultural-linguistic knowledge, the author comes up with some suggestions, which may prove helpful to translators in their cross-cultural communication practices.

Key words: relevance theory; translation; *Fu Sheng Liu Ji*; Lin Yutang.

摘要

Dan Sperber 和 Deirdre Wilson 基于她们对人类心理和认知的理解提出了著名的“关联理论”。关联理论把交际看成是明示/推理的过程,在此过程中交际主动方提供明示行为,而受众则根据此明示行为推断说话者的意图。交际双方都寻求交际行为的最佳关联性,才有助于交际的顺畅和成功。Ernst-August Gutt 首先把关联理论引入到翻译研究领域,认为翻译作为一种语际交际不仅是两种语码之间的简单转换,同时还涉及到交际双方的心理和认知。因此,关联理论从一个新的角度阐释了翻译活动的本质,并强调了译者的重要地位。

本文从关联理论的角度评析了林语堂英译的《浮生六记》。第一章是论文概述,第二章首先简要述评了阐释交际的两种传统模式:代码模式和推理模式。关联理论从认知的角度将两者统一起来,提出了明示/推理的交际模式。该章后半部分重点介绍关联理论及其相关概念。第三章讨论关联理论和翻译的关系。Ernst-August Gutt 把关联理论运用到翻译研究上,认为翻译是一种语言对另一种语言进行阐释的明示/推理过程,交际双方(译者和目的语读者)都在寻求译作和目的语读者的认知语境之间的最佳关联。

第四章详细论述了如何运用关联理论对成功的翻译作品进行解释,作为案例分析的语料是《浮生六记》的林译本。在下一章作者讨论了关联理论下翻译活动中认知之一——译者——的重要地位:翻译包括两个明示/推理过程,译者在第一个过程中是受众,在第二个过程中是交际主动方。译者在理解原作时寻求原文文本和原文读者认知语境的最佳关联,并在翻译中采取各种策略传递译文文本与译文读者认知语境之间的最佳关联。因此,译者的主观性和交际能力十分重要。

本文得出下结论:关联理论给翻译活动提供了一个认知框架,摒弃了翻译中的具体的指定性规则,强调了翻译中交际能力的重要性。根据关联理论,翻译是一种动态的推理过程,译者应该运用各种不同的翻译策略。

本文从关联理论的角度,结合林语堂本人生活经历和文化语言知识,探讨了林译《浮生六记》的成功之处,以期给译者在跨文化交际活动中的提供借鉴。

关键词: 关联理论; 翻译; 《浮生六记》; 林语堂。

Contents

Synopsis	i
Abbreviations	viii
Chapter One Introduction	1
1.1 Background of this thesis	1
1.2 Methodology of this thesis.....	3
1.3 Organization of this thesis	4
Chapter Two Relevance Theory	5
2.1 Code model and inferential model	5
2.2 Communication as an ostensive-inferential process	7
2.3 Fundamentals of RT	8
2.3.1 Cognitive environment and context.....	8
2.3.2 Contextual effect.....	10
2.3.3 The principle of relevance	11
2.4 Optimal relevance.....	13
2.5 Explicatures and implicatures	14
Chapter Three Translation and Relevance Theory	17
3.1 Translation as a purposeful activity	17
3.2 Translation as an interpretive use of language	18
3.2.1 Faithfulness and interpretative resemblance.....	19
3.2.2 Secondary communication situations	22
3.3 Translation – to search for optimal relevance.....	24
3.4 Direct translation and indirect translation.....	26
3.4.1 Direct translation	26
3.4.2 Indirect translation.....	29
Chapter Four A Case Study of Lin's Translation of <i>Fu Sheng Liu Ji</i>	32
4.1 Literature review of <i>Fu Sheng Liu Ji</i>	32

4.2 Lin Yutang's translation of <i>Fu Sheng Liu Ji: Six Chapters of a Floating Life</i>	33
4.3. Direct translation in Lin's <i>Six Chapters of a Floating Life</i>	33
4.3.1 Measures	34
4.3.2 Names of place and people	35
4.3.3. Direct translation of idioms	38
4.3.4. Direct translation of cultural-specific terms	40
4.4 Indirect translation in Lin's <i>Six Chapters of a Floating Life</i>	43
4.4.1 Omission, simplification and substitution	43
4.4.2 Paraphrasing	47
4.4.3 Explication	48
4.4.4 Change of sentence structures	51
Chapter Five The Subjectivity of the Translator from the Perspective of Relevance Theory	54
5.1 Cognitive subjects in RT	54
5.1.1 Lin Yutang's life	55
5.1.2 Translator's personality and preference	56
5.2 Relevance optimizer	58
5.2.1 Lin's bilingual background	58
5.2.2 Lin's bicultural background	59
5.3 Cognitive environment manipulator	61
5.3.1 Readers' expectations	61
5.3.2 Making intentions and expectations meet	62
Chapter Six Conclusion	64
6.1 Findings of this research	64
6.2 Limitations and suggestions for further research	64
Bibliography	66
Acknowledgement	70

目 录

摘要	i
缩略语	viii
第一章 引论	1
1.1 本论文的背景概述	1
1.2 本论文的研究方法	3
1.3 本论文的结构	4
第二章 关联理论	5
2.1 代码模式和推理模式	5
2.2 交际是一种明示/推理的过程	7
2.3 关联理论涉及的基本概念	8
2.3.1 认知环境和语境	8
2.3.2 语境效果	10
2.3.3 关联原则	11
2.4 最佳关联	13
2.5 明说和隐含	14
第三章 翻译与关联理论	17
3.1 翻译是目的性的活动	17
3.2 翻译是语言的解释性运用	18
3.2.1 翻译的忠实与语言的解释性相似	19
3.2.2 次要交际环境	22
3.3 翻译是寻求最佳关联的活动	24
3.4 直接翻译和间接翻译	26

3.4.1 直接翻译.....	26
3.4.2 间接翻译.....	29
第四章 案例分析：《浮生六记》的林译本.....	32
4.1 《浮生六记》概述.....	32
4.2 《浮生六记》的林译本.....	33
4.3. 《浮生六记》林译本中的直接翻译.....	33
4.3.1 度量单位.....	34
4.3.2 人名地名.....	35
4.3.3. 习语的直接翻译.....	38
4.3.4. 文化负载词的直接翻译.....	40
4.4 《浮生六记》林译本中的间接翻译.....	43
4.4.1 省略，简化和替代.....	43
4.4.2 释义.....	47
4.4.3 明说.....	48
4.4.4 句型调整.....	51
第五章 关联理论下的译者主体性.....	54
5.1 关联理论下的认知主体.....	54
5.1.1 林语堂的生平.....	55
5.1.2 译者的个性与偏好.....	56
5.2 最佳关联的实施主体.....	58
5.2.1 林语堂的汉英双语背景.....	58
5.2.2 林语堂的中西双重文化背景.....	59
5.3 认知环境的主导者.....	61
5.3.1 读者的期待.....	61
5.3.2 融合交际意图与读者的期待.....	62

第六章 结论.....	64
6.1 本论文的研究成果.....	64
6.2 本论文的改进及研究建议.....	64
参考文献.....	66
致谢.....	70

Abbreviations

C-E	Chinese to English
DS	Deep Structure
SL	Source Language
SS	Surface Structure
ST	Source Text
TL	Target Language
TT	Target Text

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库

Degree papers are in the "[Xiamen University Electronic Theses and Dissertations Database](#)". Full texts are available in the following ways:

1. If your library is a CALIS member libraries, please log on <http://etd.calis.edu.cn/> and submit requests online, or consult the interlibrary loan department in your library.
2. For users of non-CALIS member libraries, please mail to etd@xmu.edu.cn for delivery details.

厦门大学博硕士论文摘要库